

THE CITIES OF PUGET SOUND

The Wonderful Growth and Natural Attractions of Tacoma and Seattle.

A Prosperity Which Nobody Has Been Able to Account For—Wages and Prices as Compared with Current Figures Elsewhere.

From a Staff Correspondent of the Journal.

TACOMA, W. T., June 30.—By whatever route the traveler journeys to the Pacific coast, he is pretty sure to choose another line on his next trip, in the hope of seeing less sand and sage-brush, and fewer barren hills. If any one of the half-dozen railroads has any advantage over another in this respect, however, tourists have not been able to agree upon it. I will confess that my preference on this occasion was for the Union Pacific, with its lately-leased "Oregon Short-line" branch, because of an impression that the region crossed by the latter was an oasis in the western world. It was a mistaken notion. The road is all right. It does its best to mitigate the monotony by running its trains fast—four days from Chicago to Portland—but the fact remains that between Granger, the point 150 miles east of Ogden, where the "Short-line" begins, and the Columbia river, a vast territory is given over to desolation. Anything more dreary than the Snake river plains in Idaho would be difficult to imagine, and yet the numerous streams that cross it suggest possibilities in the way of irrigation and culture when bottom land grows scarce.

It is rather surprising to find that the residents of the unattractive villages along the road are not discontented. As one man said who had lived eight years in a Wyoming mining town where water for domestic use is piped sixteen miles, and where not a spear of grass is visible: "We business men like it here because we prosper." But, after all, the interminable plains and bare hills seem a waste of material. As one passenger put it: "I reckon the Lord set this country in to join the East and West together." Why the Divine Wisdom saw fit to make the connecting territory so wide the theorist did not explain.

This man, by the way, was long, lean and brown, and looked like a Hoosier; and it was, therefore, no surprise that I heard him say he came from "Indiana"; that he had "lived ten years in Iowa and Kansas," and that he was now bound for the Northwest, where trees grow. Up that-a-way, he "lived," was God's country. He had traveled eight hundred miles in a wagon, but at Laramie his "old woman" had succumbed to "mountain fever," and he had put her on the train, intending to stop at Boise City, a day further on, and consult a doctor. If she didn't get some medicine soon, he remarked considerably, he "might have to leave her on the plains." The "green shores of Oregon," so pleasing to the eye from coast steamers, do not continue their verdure to the eastern boundaries of the State by any means, but seventy-five or a hundred miles above Portland, where the road reaches the Columbia, the scenery begins. From there to Portland, following the river all the way and passing The Dalles, the outlook is beautiful, and does much to make one forget previous weariness.

Portland is a town with some attractions as a place of residence, but with an air of having seen its best days. Business men of the place admit, in moments of frankness, that it has passed its highest point of prosperity, and that henceforth the cities of the sound will take the lead. These places, Tacoma and Seattle, already have a right to be called cities. It is not easy to get at the matter of population accurately; but, estimating by the school enumeration, Tacoma has a resident population of over 20,000, and Seattle two or three thousand more. The average citizen of each place will put the figures considerably higher, but the advance must be made for the prevalent spirit of exaggeration that is due, perhaps, to the invigorating climate. The growth and prosperity of the two towns, since 1880, have been marvelous. Six years ago Tacoma was a village of stumps. Stumps stood in the main streets, and their burning was the only illumination at night. The primitive wilderness extended to the very doors. Now, the hills are cleared of the dense forests; streets are laid out and graded, and the city is a school-house, hotels and factories loom on every hand, and hillside two or three miles in length around the south half of the bay are dotted with the mansions of the wealthy. The main business street, which has a metropolitan air, there is the cruelest and unfinished appearance of a new town; but it is easy to see that the city has been done, that it is the beginning of a large city. Land-owners have indulged in somewhat premature hopes in laying off additions to the city limits. Just at present there is a lull in real estate sales, and lots, outside or in, are not in great demand; but railroads and canal rights, and the Villard, Oakes and others into the outlying territory, serve to keep expectations and prices up to a high note. It is probable that some of the city limits will be realized, but enough have a sufficient foundation to justify a reasonable confidence in those who have invested.

It seems difficult for those who have never visited the region to understand what it is that is making the growth and prosperity of these towns. Whatever may be the cause in the future, it is not now devoted to agriculture. Where it is cleared, anything in the line of vegetables or grains, excepting corn, which does not ripen, can be grown in the greatest abundance, and fruits, especially small fruits, are remarkable as to size and quantity. But it is slow work to clear and cultivate the heaviest timbered land, and comparatively few men are engaged in farming or horticultural pursuits. Nearly everybody owns, or desires to own, a piece of land, and the most of such owners content themselves with clearing a few acres, putting on a few improvements, occupying themselves meanwhile with business, and reserving the future for speculation in farming to the future. Houses are scattered along the thirteen hundred miles of coast in the future, and the heavy forests and estuaries, but the patches of clearing about them make a scarcely perceptible impression on the forest-clad hills. Nevertheless, Tacoma is a great shipping point for wheat, the wheat region east of the mountains, which last year produced fifty million bushels, sending its supplies here for export by rail and sea, and within fifty miles, and the mineral resources of the region are but just beginning to be developed. The lumber business in the several branches is of course the leading industry, and gives occupation to thousands of men. Another matter that gives the place great importance is the fact that it is eight hundred miles nearer Japan than San Francisco, and is already beginning to share the trade hitherto monopolized by the California city. All these industrial interests and advantages are permanent in character, and, therefore, to be counted as fixed elements in building up the town. Last year over one thousand buildings were erected in Tacoma. This year, to judge by the building now going on, the number will be largely increased. The demand, however, still exceeds the supply. Houses are scarce, and rents high. On the hill above town are hundreds of shanties built for temporary use to save rent. They are occupied, not by foreigners or tramps, but by respectable and enterprising Americans of moderate means.

Living expenses are higher than in the East, as a few prices will serve to indicate. Beef steak is 20 cents a pound, eggs 30 cents a dozen, butter 65 cents a roll, the roll being of uniform weight all along the coast—that is, uniform weighing one and a half pound, instead of two, as it professes. Vegetables and fruits are retained by the pound, and a comparison of prices in different places is not proportionately high. Servant girls are paid from \$15 to \$20 a month; skilled carpenters demand \$3.50 a day, brick-layers \$3, day laborers are paid \$1, and laborers \$1 to \$1.25 per day and board. It is the case for mechanics and men willing to work with their hands. Book-keepers, clerks and the white-handed gentry who come

without capital are apt to have a sorry

Some features of Tacoma life are objectionable. Its streets, for one thing, are as dusty as those of Indianapolis, which is said to be the dirtiest city in the West. The whisky element is rampant. Saloons are numerous and know no hours for closing. This is said to be true of most of the coast towns. More drunken men are to be seen on the streets in a day than in an Indiana town in six months. An effort will be made to have equal suffrage incorporated in the new State constitution, and, if it is generally admitted, this would result in the regulation of the liquor traffic, no stronger argument in favor of the movement could be advanced. The fact is, however, that the welfare of the community at heart than the growing power of this vice under present conditions.

Most of the facts stated of Tacoma are equally true of Seattle, the rival town, twenty miles away. One point of difference is that Tacoma is the terminus of the Northern Pacific and that the road diligently "booms" and helps to build up the town. This is held by some as an advantage, while others claim it to be an injury. There is no apparent reason why both towns should not prosper equally in spite of the bitter rivalry. The disastrous fire at Seattle will be a set-back to that place for some time, but the young blood and enterprise of the citizens, aided by the Eastern capital ready to come in, will soon make good the loss.

Young men are in the ascendancy here. As an illustration, a physician of my acquaintance, after having examined seven applicants for large life insurance policies last week. All were prominent and leading citizens of Tacoma, and the oldest of the seven was forty-one years of age. This is a country of great promise and possibilities, but whether or not it ever reaches that degree of wealth and prosperity its outcome is uncertain. The combination of mountain and sea, of forest and climate must make it forever a delight and a place of rest for lovers of grand scenery and a healthy climate. The most exacting and aesthetic soul could ask nothing more in that line than is found here.

A good many Indians are scattered throughout the Territory, some as residents, others as transient visitors. Mrs. Helen Gougar is here in the interest of woman suffrage. Mrs. Gougar is not what can be called an eloquent person. She speaks in one of her lectures, of the corruption of political parties under male domination, she stated that "in Marion county, Indiana, the most honest of men, some of the paupers and idiots voted last November for the presidential candidate." Possibly the gifted lady did not wish to have it understood that these idiots voted for Harrison, but curiously enough she forgot to mention that one and all cast their ballots for Cleveland, the candidate for whom she labored so assiduously during the campaign.

Speaking of politics, ex-Governor Gray is making a tour of the Territory. He blandly declines to be interviewed on political subjects and professes to be on a pleasure trip solely. Possibly it affords him some pleasure to learn that young Mr. Voorhees, son of his hated rival, Daniel, has small chance of being elected to the House of Representatives of the new State. This fact may have some influence on his own future.

Indiana Legislatures of the Democratic

and Republican parties are in session.

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THEY WON WITHOUT ERRORS

An Infield That Formed a Stone Wall to the Bad Batting of the Visitors.

Boyle Pitches in His Best Form, but After All It Required Ten Innings to Win the Game—Sporting Events Elsewhere.

BASE-BALL.

The Hoosiers Win from New York by Excellent Play.

The Indianapolis team played an errorless and otherwise brilliant game at the League Park yesterday afternoon, and by virtue of better work in the field and more hitting by Seery and Denny, defeated the New York club in a ten-inning contest. The game was in reality a test of ability between Boyle and Keefe, in which the latter made the better showing so far as his hits were concerned, but he was wild and gave five men first base on balls. The former had a perfect record in that respect, and, viewing his work as a whole, is entitled to the honors. He was hit quite freely in the opening inning, but after that pitched well, and, with his magnificent support, made a fine showing. The playing of the Hoosiers in the field and on the base lines was of the highest order. Their work was absolutely perfect, and some of the plays accomplished were brilliant in the extreme. The infield did nearly all of the work, and it was a regular stone wall. Denny, Glascock and Hasset made several remarkable stops, and the work of Hines at first was excellent. He made two wonderful catches of high-throwing balls that were handled with lightning rapidity by Seery, and his general work was of the highest order. Myers made one fine catch of a long fly, but this and the last put-out of the game, which Seery accomplished very neatly, was all that the visitors did for the day. For the visitors Richardson did the best work, though Connor and Hatfield played a strong game, the latter making several difficult stops. The errors made by the visitors, however, were very costly, the one charged to Keefe in the ninth inning really losing the game for his side. At least two of the errors, credited to the home team were due to wild pitching. Seery scoring twice after getting his base on balls.

The stick work of the Giants was confined to the three leading batters, barring the singles made by Whitney, Richardson and Connor, which were well made. Connor, however, hit the ball hard, making two home runs, Connor one and Tiernan a couple of two-base hits. The rest six men, however, were unable to do anything where hits were needed. The visitors seemed to feel confident of success, but never lost a possible point in their own half of the contest. In the first inning, but the brilliant work of the Hoosiers was too much for the champions. The Indianapolis men were not only strong in the field, but they played with a met with hearty applause from the crowd. They ran bases like winners, and did some very clever sacrifice hitting.

The Hoosiers started off well in the first inning, sending two men across the plate. Hatfield threw Seery's grounder wild, and the runner was safe. Glascock made a single, and Denny's sacrifice advanced each man a base, and on Hines' long fly to left field, Seery scored. Buckley then sent the ball skipping into center field, and Glascock came home, but Richardson threw McGeech out at first. The New Yorks took a turn at the bat, and made things hot for the Hoosiers in the second, but they were unable to score. In the third inning, the Hoosiers were blanked in the second, but tied the score in the third on Seery's sacrifice. The fourth inning, nothing but in the fifth the home team took the lead. Seery got his base on balls again, and McGeech scored on a sacrifice. In the sixth, Seery tried to get to third on the same play, but was caught. Boyle had previously gone out on a fly to Richardson. Hines led off with a double, and came home on Connor's single. The latter stole second and crossed the plate on Richardson's hit after Richardson had been retired. Hatfield hit to Glascock, and a double play was the result. After this Boyle settled down, and the visitors were blanked in order in the next four innings. The Hoosiers were blanked in the second, but tied the score in the third on Seery's sacrifice. The fourth inning, nothing but in the fifth the home team took the lead. Seery got his base on balls again, and McGeech scored on a sacrifice. In the sixth, Seery tried to get to third on the same play, but was caught. Boyle had previously gone out on a fly to Richardson. Hines led off with a double, and came home on Connor's single. The latter stole second and crossed the plate on Richardson's hit after Richardson had been retired. Hatfield hit to Glascock, and a double play was the result. After this Boyle settled down, and the visitors were blanked in order in the next four innings.

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OBITUARY.

Theodore Dwight Woolsey, D. D., LL. D., the

Venerable Ex-President of Yale College.

New Haven, Conn., July 1.—Ex-President Woolsey of Yale College died this afternoon, aged eighty-eight years.

Theodore Dwight Woolsey, D. D., LL. D.,

was born in New York, Oct. 31, 1801. After

receiving the degree of A. B. at Yale, in

1820, he studied theology at Princeton, and

became a tutor at Yale in 1825, receiving a

license to preach the same year. The inter-

vening years between 1827 and 1830 were

spent in study in Germany, and on his re-

turn to this country he was elected profes-

sor of the Greek language and literature

at Yale. This position he held for seven

years, when he was elected president of

Yale College. In 1871 he resigned the

presidency, but continued a member of the

board of trustees. He has published

addresses and essays, and has published

editions of "The Aeneid" of Virgil; the

"Antiquities" of Josephus; the "Prometheus Bound" of Aeschylus; the "Electra"

of Sophocles, and "The Gorgias" of

Plato. Among his other works are:

"Inauguration Discourses on College

Education," "Historical Discourses on the

150th Anniversary of the Forming of Yale

College," "Introduction to the Study of

International Law," "Essays on Divorce and

Divorce Legislation," "The Religion of

the Past and Future," "Manual of Political

Ethics," "Civil Liberty and Self-Govern-

ment," "Political Science," and "The

American Division of the committee on the

revision of the New Testament.

President Woolsey was at one time vice-

president of the Oriental Society, and re-

ceived the degree of D. D. from the same

college in 1886. He edited the "New England-

er" for several years after its first appear-

ance in 1845, and has been a frequent con-

tributor to the "North American," "Princeton

Review" and the "Century." To the library of Yale College, with which

he was connected, most of his books have

been donated. He has written many vol-

umes of Greek literature. His son, Theodore Salisbury

Woolsey, was a professor of international

law at Yale in 1873.

John Hanks.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Bloomington, Ill., July 1.—Old John

Hanks, the boyhood friend and relative

of Abraham Lincoln, died at his farm, four

and one-half miles northwest of Decatur,

at 3 P. M. to-day, aged eighty-eight.

It was on this farm, and while in the

employ of Hanks, that Lincoln became noted

as a rail splitter, and it was Old John

Hanks, who, in 1830, introduced the rail-

splitting feat into the excitement of the

Lincoln campaign, furnishing rails from

his farm split by Lincoln. In that cam-

paign, Hanks, therefore, a strong Demo-

crat, spent nearly \$7,000 and gave a bar-

becut at his farm, which he fed 3,000

people at his own expense. The affection

existing between John Hanks and Mr.

Lincoln continued through their lifetimes.

Malby Glane.

New York, July 1.—Matthy Glane, a well-

known capitalist and railroad man, one of

the incorporators of the Georgetown street

railway in Washington, D. C., died sud-

denly of heart disease, this afternoon, in the

office of his lawyer. He was seventy-four

years of age.

One Hundred Gamblers Captured.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Since the incoming of

the new city administration, three months

ago, it has been frequently stated by the

local papers that many gambling houses

were being run "wide open," and the

authorities have been criticised for not tak-

ing vigorous action in the matter. In an

effort to put a stop to the law, the Mayor

has had the police to see that the law

was strictly enforced at once. The crusade

began to-night, at 9 o'clock, and largest

of heart disease, this afternoon, in the

office of his lawyer. He was seventy-four

years of age.

Official Returns from Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, July 1.—The official vote

of the election as received and computed at

the State Department this afternoon, is as

follows: For the Prohibition amendment,

25,424; majority, 25,424; majority, 25,424;

against, 420,555; majority against, 250,959.

ball over the plate it was generally a hit

for the slingers. As Tener went to bat in

the second he was the recipient of a large

foul ball from his admirers in section A.

He expressed his grief, and by a safe hit to

left. Attendance 2,000. Score:

CHICAGO. R B O A E BOSTON. R B O A E

Ryan, m. 2 1 2 1 0 Brown, L. 0 2 1 0 0

V. B. 0 0 0 0 0 Kelly, r. 1 1 1 0 0

Duffy, r. 0 0